



## THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY &amp; WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1860.

Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee.

On the first of January we shall publish a full and accurate statement of the trade, commerce and general business of Milwaukee, for the year just closing, embracing comparative statistics of our grain trade for fifteen years, carefully compiled from official sources; and also an exhibit of the total exports of flour and grain from all the ports in Wisconsin during the past season of navigation. It will also be printed in pamphlet form for subscribers, and any firm taking ten copies, or more, can have their card printed on the covers of the number for which they subscribe, without additional charge. This will be a good document to circulate, and as we are desirous that the extent of the trade of our city should be known abroad, we shall furnish the pamphlet to subscribers at a very moderate cost. Orders may be left at the Counting Room of the SENTINEL office.

## Why Gen. Cass Resigned.

COL. ANDREWSON wrote to the Secretary of War for reinforcements, in troops and munitions, informing the Department that both were required immediately for the defense and safety of Fort Moultrie. The Secretary handed Col. ANDREWSON's letter to the President, who directed Secretary Flory to disregard the requisition.

The subject came before the Cabinet on Wednesday, when Gen. Cass insisted that Col. ANDREWSON was equal to the command imposed upon him, the Government should respect his judgment and respond to his demands; and that, on the other hand, a refusal to do so, implied a want of confidence in the officer, which demanded his removal. If Fort Moultrie, Gen. Cass insisted, is not suitably garrisoned—it is, in troops and munitions, that Fort is insufficiently supplied—a refusal to send the reinforcements required by the officer in command, implicates the Government. Gen. Cass urged his views warmly, but was overruled. And then, the spirit and pride of the old soldier was aroused. He remembered, but too well, the treason of 1812, when Gen. Hull surrendered an American to a British army. And so he is.

The Troy Whig of Saturday has the following, which is of interest in this connection:

"It was stated publicly in this city a day or two ago, that our brave General, Maj. Gen. Cass, had written Secretary Cass a patriotic and able letter, in which he took advantage of his many years of friendship, to offer some advice in reference to the present crisis.

"Gen. Cass is an open, unflinching opponent of secession, and we understand that he advised Gen. Cass that the first duty of the government was the saving of Fort Moultrie. It is quite probable, in view of the important position of Gen. Cass, and the extent of his distinguished friend may not have left his weight and effect in determining his line of conduct."

## Fitz Henry Warren of Iowa.

We have frequently seen the name of this gentleman mentioned in our exchanges in connection with the Postmaster General. He is a native of New Haven, and has rendered valuable services in that department, as Second Assistant Postmaster General, during the administration of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore.

President Lincoln should have profited by this advice. We have written Secretary Cass to the whole country, that Gen. Warren, He is the best man for the Postmaster General of the Department. We speak where we know, and are in full agreement.

We copy and heartily endorse what our St. Paul contemporary says of Col. Warren:

"He made an admirable officer, as Second Assistant Post Master General, and would make a most efficient head to the P. O. Department.

Gov. BROWN and the LEGISLATURE of Georgia.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has got himself into trouble. In his message vetoing the Bank bill, he alleged that corrupt influences had been used by the Banks to secure the passage of the measure.

Thereupon the Bank placed upon its record, nonimminently, the resolve "That His Excellency, Gov. Brown, has not only abused the privileges of this House, but has failed to sustain in his official intercourse with this body, that dignity of deportment which becomes the Chief Magistrate of Georgia."

Undisavayed by the formal vote of censure passed upon him by both Houses, for his action, the Governor now issues a solemn protest against the action of the Legislature, and orders its publication in all the official newspapers. He says:

"I, therefore, enter this, my solemn protest against the said preamble and resolution, passed by the House of Representatives, of the 1st instant, because they were conceived in passion, prompted by a spirit of personal revenge, and not of public duty—indignified by their bearing, untrue in their statement, and unjust in the assault which they make upon a co-ordinate branch of the government."

Opposition of SOUTHERN FANATISM.—The following paragraph from the Savannah (Georgia) Gazette, strikingly illustrates the excited condition of the popular mind in the Southern States:

A Cotton Steamer, a writer in the Atlanta Journal, signing his name as "Jefferson, alias North," gives it as his opinion that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has no right to be a Senator, and has no legitimate objections to Lincoln on that score. "God of heaven, what are we coming to? We speak where we know, and we speak as we know."

The offence for which Mr. STEPHENS, one of the astutest and trustiest men of the South, is thus denounced, was his admirable speech to the Legislature of Georgia a few days ago. Surely "impassioned rules the hour" in Southern Circles.

The CONSTITUTION and JOHN BELL.—It must be gratifying to those supporters of Hon. John Bell who were fully in alliance with Mr. BUCHANAN and his party—especially to that class who have looked with some favor upon a complete merging of their party with the Democrats—to see the violent attacks now made upon Mr. Bell by the President's own organ, the Washington Constitution. That paper attacked Mr. Bell's patriotic letter with the most indecent violence. It charges him with defaming for "subversion," and with talking "only for the purpose of tearing his own sweet voice," and intimates that he is simply looking forward to some advancement at Mr. LINCOLN'S hands.

AMERICAN RIVALRY in CHARLESTON.—The following communication, which appears in the Charleston News, betrays the refreshing fact that an "irreconcileable confederacy" has broken out between the young bloods of Charleston and the "dandy" oligarchs:

"Sir, Yours, &c.—Since the formation of new corps, and the continual drilling of all the volunteer companies, a large number of men wear usually their military cap, that is one known as the French cap, either as a matter of preference or fancy. But we perceive late that some 'dandy' riggers have done away with the cap, and that our scribes had better lay off. We presume a word to them on this subject is sufficient. A few VOLUNTEERS."

Making a Dog Useful.—The latest invention of the fortification of the Golden State is a plan to make a white dog useful. Your San Francisco citizen upon his white car, and with stencil-paint and black ink, inscribes his business card upon each side of the well-to-do pup, and sends him forth, a quadruped locomotive advertisement—a doggerel of the fast people of a fast country, in a fast dog. It is reckoned that a live dog will be worth at least five dollars per day, or equal to a quarter of a column per day.

The Coming Senator.  
—*See the Subtitle.*

MESSRS. BRIBRINS.—The able lawyer, physician, clergymen, and statesman, is made only by long practice and study, and by exclusive devotion to his noble pursuit.—Wisconsin is about to place to the bar a Senator, or, in other words, to place some one in a school, where, if he has the ability, he may become a statesman.

The sculptor, when about to make a statue, is most careful in selecting his block of marble, that it be rightly grained and without stain, flaw, or defect of any kind; if it is inherently defective, no kind of skill or art can make it highly beautiful. Wisconsin, in seeking the material to make a man, should use far greater care, than the artist does in getting his material to make the imitation of a man.

The great requisites of this material are thought and integrity. We must have thought, which has been accustomed to deal with general laws and abstract principles—those embracing intellect, which can be seen in the affairs of the whole nation, and foreseen effects in their earliest beginnings and causes. But first, last, and most important of all, that rock-like integrity which can never waver, and which will follow duly through loss of friendship and senatorships—that immovable fixedness of principle, arising from a profound appreciation of the moral laws—the free and disengaged soul, which is devoted as exclusively to the attainment of truth and justice, as to the attainment of beauty. Without this, no Senator, no Statesman.

It is said that the States are equally represented in the United States Senate. Oh, no—no. Some States have twenty times the representation there, while others have Wisconsin can send either a follower or a leader.

We do not want a politician. Policy seeks its own ends—principle, the good of all. Policy is continually changing and adapting its conduct to circumstances. Principle is governed by the moral and immutable laws. We do not want an orator—too well to utter fine sentences. We do not want a business man merely. If there is any place in the world where education, thought and wisdom are needed, it is the Senate of the United States.

We have judged these things hitherto, as the best we could do, and the best we could hope to find, because we knew the vicious conditions under which so mighty an enterprise as the civilization of America must of necessity be carried out, and we were confident in the practical goodness of the men who were to be chosen. But this is not the case, during their ascendancy of half a century, that has commanded the sympathy and admiration of Europe.

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## TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS  
FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

There was no Telegraph Report last night, the wires being out of order.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Finances are generally depressed. Kirkland, Chase &amp; Co., the largest shipping house in Baltimore, suspended payment, caused by the decline in sugar and molasses, the amount of which they held. Their liabilities are supposed to be about a million of dollars, and the assets nearly equal. It is hoped they may be able to resume.

Judge Hand, of Miss., Commissioner to visit Maryland, had arrived to confer with Gov. Hicks.

Many of the leading merchants and business men of Baltimore, to day signed a petition requesting Gov. Hicks to immediately call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature, to call a special session of the Legislature, to consider the crisis.

It is believed that the Governor must respond to the appeal favorably.

## Wants.

## WANTED.

For the United States Army.

YOUNG AGE-BOYED  
YOUNG, good character,  
Harris, Clinton and Mutual At-  
tendance, and the Government will  
not be bound by the conditions.

Price fixed.

\$11 to \$22 Per Month.

Receiving Office, No. 23, sec-  
ond floor, No. 10, Clark Street,  
W. H. DAVIS,  
Examining Surgeon.

EMPLOYMENT.

850 A WOMAN AND ALL EXPENSES  
MADE.

An Agent is wanted in every town

and city in the United States, to engage in  
the sale of the new and improved  
products of the Government.

No. 10, Clark Street, New York City.

including one month's board.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THERE IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR A GOOD BLACKSMITH AND A GOOD SMITH

IN THE TOWN OF MELFERRYS, IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

MELFERRYS, situated in the heart of the famous

La Croix Valley, is a new place, the owner

of the lands is a Virginian, and the buildings

are all new, and the town is well built.

THEIR BUSINESS, FARMING, AND

MANUFACTURING.

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